

SIX DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and North Briton.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech on the Italian Question, the San Juan Affair, the China War, and the New Commercial Policy of France.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

DISTRESS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

CONSOLS 94 5-8 a 94 3-4.

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The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Jeffery,

which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of January,

arrived at Queenstown on the following day,

arrived at this port at two o'clock this morning.

The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, which left

Liverpool at noon on the 25th ult., arrived at Portland

last evening.

Another furious gale had visited the English coast,

inflicting considerable damage on the shipping, &c.

The American ship F. H. Manning, from Liverpool for

Cuba, went ashore near Wexford, and probably became

a total wreck.

The Tallula, from Savannah for Liverpool, was driven

ashore near Fleetwood, but got off.

The Victoria, from Liverpool for Mobile, was at anchor

on the 25th, having lost her sails.

Hamilton, from New York for New York, had just

arrived, leaky.

H. Heim, from New York, the Vision, for Mobile,

Caroline Nemeth, for New Orleans, had put back

to sea.

London, from Liverpool for Pensacola, has returned,

and will sail on the 25th.

London, from Glasgow for New York, put into

Port on the 25th with small cargo on board.

The ship was by the Canada were not telegraphed from

owing to the prostration of the wires in Ire-

land.

From Gibraltar state that the J. M. Morales,

was ashore near that place, had been off.

Golden Light, from Liverpool for New York, has

just put into Milford, with mutiny aboard.

The steamship Exms arrived at Liverpool at 10:40 on

the night of the 25th ult., and the Canada reached the same

port about ten o'clock on the following morning.

The steamship Bohemian arrived at Queenstown on the

afternoon of the 24th, and at Liverpool on the afternoon

of the day following.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S

SPEECH.

Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th ultimo.

The following is the speech—

My Lords and Gentlemen—With great satisfaction I

again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your

assistance and advice. My relations with foreign Powers

continue on friendly and satisfactory footings. At the

close of last session I informed you of the progress of

the negotiations for the purpose of securing the

arrangements connected with the present

In the House of Commons Mr. Brand gave notice that

on the 20th of February Lord John Russell would intro-

duce a reform measure.

An address to the throne was moved by Mr. St. Aubyn

and seconded by Lord Henry.

Mr. Disraeli stated that he was not anxious to move an

amendment to the address, but at the same time he com-

plained the unsatisfactory nature of the speech from the

throne, and proceeded to criticize some of its

more important features. He was greatly sur-

prised that at this date a new commercial

treaty should be negotiated, as he took to pieces the com-

mercial policy of late years. He demanded an explana-

tion of Lord Cowley's recent mission to London, and in

stated that the government should give a complete expo-

sition of its Italian policy.

Lord Palmerston admitted the objections against the

commercial treaty, but explained that the Convention

with France was an exceptional one. As regards Italy,

the government had thus far entered into no engagements.

Its policy was clear and simple, viz., non-intervention.

The address was agreed to.

Captain Harrison, the well known commander of the

"Great Eastern," had lost his life by the upsetting of a

boat at Southampton. He was crossing the Solent from

his residence at Hythe to Southampton, on the morning of

the 21st ultimo, in his own gig, in company with Dr. Wat-

son, the Surgeon of the Great Eastern, Captain Lay,

the chief Purser, and a son of the latter. The boat

was manned by six picked men, including Ogden, the

coxswain of the Great Eastern. The weather was very

equally, and as the boat neared the Southampton docks

it struck a heavy gust of wind caused the boat to

capsize. Captain Harrison clung to the boat for a few

minutes, making desperate attempts to fight it, but he

came exhausted and fell back into the water. He was

picked up about twelve minutes afterwards float-

ing a foot below the surface of the water, with his

arm cast loosely over an oar. The most

energetic efforts were made by no less than ten medical

men to restore animation, but all was fruitless. The gal-

vanic battery was applied without any effect whatever.

Ogden, the coxswain, and Captain Jay's son also fell vic-

tims to the disaster, although the former was for a time

restored to consciousness. The event created a painful

sensation throughout England, owing to the high esteem

in which Captain Harrison was held. Warm eulogies

were being passed upon him, and his death was generally

regarded as a very serious blow for the Great Eastern

company.

The London Athenaeum alludes to the report that the

right Hon. Richard Cobden has lost nearly all his pri-

vate fortune by investments in American railroad se-

curities, and says that the sum of £40,000 in bonds

from £20 to £300 have been subscribed to repair his loss.

The right Hon. M. T. Baines, a distinguished liberal

member of the House of Commons, is now in the age of 61.

Mr. Charles Lewis Wyke is appointed British Minister

to Mexico.

Two males of the American ship Anna, who were

arrested at Cowes on the charge of murdering five of

the crew, but discharged for want of jurisdiction, had been

again been dull throughout the day. The flatness on the

Paris Bourse, and the fact of the King of Naples having

discovered his Cabinet report that shaming a project for

armed interference in favor of the Emperor of Austria, the

notification that the report of Verona having been placed

in a state of siege is merely premature, also produced a

feeble reaction.

The London Advertiser's Paris correspondent says that

on Monday Mr. Cobden appeared as a Plenipotentiary,

and met Mr. Bouché and two free traders on behalf

of their respective governments and the commercial

treaty. It is said that Lord Cowley was not present, that

he was detained at home by an attack of rheumatism.

M. Michele Chevalier was summoned to witness the act

of signing.

The Ballot Society resolved at a special conference yes-

terday, that a measure embodying the ballot should be

introduced into the House of Lords, and Lord Tenham

expressed his willingness to undertake this important

duty. Mr. Berkeley will submit a similar measure to the

Commons.

A Southampton letter says the remains of the late Cap-

tain Harrison will leave Southampton this Thursday after-

noon, or the railway station, en route for the place of burial.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds had been heavy, and consols had

further declined, but the speech produced little or no

effect, and on the 24th the closing quotation was 93 1/2

for both money and account. The depression

was caused by the continued drain of gold and

the demand for discount at the bank was pretty active.

In the open market the best short paper was readily

taken at 2 1/2 per cent.

The subscriptions for the Belgian loan of £1,500,000,

reached eleven millions sterling.

Gold of the amount of £222,000 had been taken from

the bank since the date of the last return, and an approx-

imation was felt that a further advance in the rate of discount

would ensue before long—particularly should the rate of

American Exchange improve no more.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales had been made of New York Central shares at 68

and Central shares at 41 1/2 and 41 1/4; Illinois Cen-

tral 75, 1860 (Frederick), 91 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the

three days, amounted to 24,000 bales, of which 5,000 were

on speculation and for export, the market being quiet but

steady. Some circulars quote prices easier, but quotations

unchanged, and others a partial decline of 1-16d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The adverse state of Manchester was more visible, the

market for goods and yarns being at a firm price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour steady, at 22s. a

26s. 6d; wheat steady; red 6d. a 10s. 10d; white 10s.

10d. a 11s. 6d; corn quiet; yellow 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was quiet but steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm.

Lard dull at 4s. a 5s.; sales unimportant. Tallow un-

changed, but steady. Sugar quiet. Sugar 10s. 10d; white 10s.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Refusal of the Senate to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Nomination of a Candidate for House Printer.

Wholesale Corruption Among the Republicans.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1860.

THE "WILD WEST FOR OFFICE."

Mr. Marston, the Doorkeeper of the House, has been

sterned since his election with applications for subordi-

nate places in his department, by men from all parts of

the country, from those large enough to open all the doors

down to boys small enough to carry a pinch of snuff.

The following have been named as assistant Doorkeepers—

A. J. Simms, Jared Hild, James Orner, George

Murphy, James L. Reilly, Peter Goodman and Wm. P. Bell.

The following have been appointed, in addition to the

three principal assistants announced yesterday—W. G. Coffin, A. L. Lyon, Charles C. Casey, Wm. Allen, Mr. Grizner and Nathan Miller.

The following assistants will probably be appointed to-

morrow—Messrs. Hugh Young, Larnor, Root, Brown, Truesdale, Brinkley, Moore, Coppenkell and Reed.

Five pages have been removed to day, and five new

pages have been appointed in their place, and seven more

will be appointed to-morrow.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRINTER OF THE HOUSE.

The Republican party printed in caucus to-day, when

Weed, Wendell, Matteson & Company secured the

nomination of their printer, in the person of Mr. DeForest,

of Indiana. The "Company" alluded to consists of a

host of interested official and newspaper chieftains, who

make corrupt lobbying their principal avocation, while

they profess to despise it.

This nomination was obtained partly by the most dis-

graceful means ever brought to bear upon the minds of

men who pretend to be honorable, partly by the dodging

of the total neglect of members of the party who did

not attend. For six ballots Mitchell led DeForest, and

on the seventh ballot, by the most extraordinary move-

ment made in caucus, exhorting the plottings of

DeForest, Wendell and others, so the financial demands of

members of Congress as the price of their votes in the

lobby, DeForest was nominated by a majority. A member

read a letter from DeForest in the caucus, stating that if he

(DeForest) was elected printer, he would in return agree

to give half of the net profits of the